AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 23, replace the paragraph beginning on line 9 through page 24, line 12 with the following amended paragraph:

Assume that the measuring pattern for evaluation displayed on the screen 51 of the display device subject to evaluation is a zonal measuring pattern extending over a certain length in the scanning direction with a luminance greater than that of the background. As described above, when the galvanometer mirror 2 is rotated at an angular velocity ω satisfying the equation (a) or equation (b) so as to correspond to the movement of the measuring pattern on the screen 51 of the display device subject to evaluation, a static image is captured by the CCD camera 3. A luminance distribution in the scanning direction of the static image captured by the **[[**CCCD**]]**CCD camera 3 is shown in Fig. 11. The portion where luminance exceeds the upper threshold is recognized as within the measuring pattern, and the portions where luminance is lower than the lower threshold are recognized as out of the measuring pattern. The length BEW of the intermediate portion between the upper threshold and lower threshold represents a "Blurred Edge Width**[[**".**]]**." The BEW serves as a function of the moving velocity dX/dt on the screen 5 of the display device subject to evaluation. The faster the dX/dt is, the longer is the BEW, and the slower the dX/dt is, the shorter is the BEW. Accordingly, when BEW is plotted with respect to the moving velocity, and the inclination thereof (in units of time) is defined as N_BEW, evaluation of moving image quality can be performed using N_BEW. Meanwhile, there is another method for

evaluation of moving image quality which uses MTF (Modulation Transfer Function) as the evaluation value to express blurring of an image.

Page 27, replace the paragraph beginning on line 24 though page 28, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

As ~~discussesdiscussed~~ so far, in this embodiment, the galvanometer mirror 2 can be triggered to rotate based on a detection signal of the measuring pattern P included in the moving image displayed on the screen 5, and also, based on assumption that the measuring pattern P is moving at a uniform moving velocity, the galvanometer mirror 2 can be controlled to rotate at an angular velocity corresponding to the moving velocity of the measuring pattern P. Accordingly, images that trace the motion of the moving image can be obtained on the detector plane 5 **[[**(?) **]]** of an image sensor without resorting to electrical synchronization with moving image signals.

Page 28, replace the paragraph beginning on line 17 through page 29, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 19 illustrates a measuring pattern P oscillating with a sinusoidal motion and a detection range 41 of the photodetector 4. The amplitude of the oscillation of the measuring pattern P is assumed to include at least a part of the detection range 41 of the photodetector **[[**41**]]**4. The detection signal that appears on the photodetector 4 as a result of the oscillation of the measuring pattern P formed a waveform of an approximate sine wave. The galvanometer mirror 2 can be triggered to reciprocate at the time of a peak or valley of the wave.